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LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 8th day of August, 1859.

Samuel Brickets, farmer, Jackson.
James Ewing, farmer, Barree.
Elisha Gillam, farmer, Barree.
James R. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry Greenawalt, farmer, Brady.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
William Hoffman, Carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Huey, farmer, Brady.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Lewis, inn keeper, Shirley.
Benjamin J. Laport, wagon maker, Franklin.
Christian Miller, farmer, Cass.
John T. Moore, miller, West.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
William McDivit, boatman, Oneida.
David McGarney, farmer, Shirley.
Martin Orlady, M. D., Walker.
Alexander Port, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
David Shingle, miller, Franklin.
Martin Walker, farmer, West.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
George B. Young, J. P., Porter.
James Ozburn, farmer, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J. S. Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Samuel Brooks, Esq., clerk, Carbon.
J. Nelson Ball, mechanic, Huntingdon.
John A. Black, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Cramer, founder, Brady.
Algerson Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Colder, sr., farmer, Porter.
Amos Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Copley, blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel B. Donaldson, farmer, Carbon.
Edward Dougherty, farmer, Shirley.
George Eby, merchant, Brady.
Adam Focht, farmer, Morris.
Moses Greenland, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Green, farmer, Cass.
Alexander Gilleland, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
William Harman, carpenter, Porter.
John R. Hunter, merchant, West.
John Hostler, farmer, Morris.
John Jacobs, butcher, Shirleysburg.
James Lightner, M. D., Shirleysburg.
James Lyons, farmer, Springfield.
Porter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
James Lym. mason, Springfield.
Winchester J. McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert Madden, carpenter, Springfield.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
David B. Mong, tanner, Warriorsmark.
George Nunez, tanner, Henderson.
McGinley Neeley, tanner, Dublin.
James Neeley, Esq., tanner, Dublin.
Franklin Conner, tailor, Alexandria.
Daniel Prough, laborer, Henderson.
Andrew Park, farmer, Cass.
Henry Roberts, farmer, Shirley.
James J. Robison, laborer, Shirley.
Hon. Wm. B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Sheeder, farmer, Penn.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Jacob Soliers, carpenter, Springfield.
Samuel Secrist, farmer, Brady.
G. G. Tate, constable, Carbon.
Thomas Wilson, Esq., farmer, Barree.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William H. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
James S. Burket, inn-keeper, Cromwell.
Christian Coutz, inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
John W. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
Asher Drake, jr., farmer, Clay.
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod.
James Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
K. L. Green, farmer, Clay.
Jonathan Hoover, farmer, Cass.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Thomas Hyskill, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Horning, farmer, Barree.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
Wm. A. McCarthy, teacher, Brady.
Joseph Morrison, inn-keeper, Carbon.
James McCline, farmer, Porter.
Peter N. Marks, carpenter, Huntingdon.
George Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Christian Price, farmer, Tell.
John Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Levi Redenour, farmer, Juniata.
George Roland, farmer, Cass.
James Reed, laborer, Carbon.
George H. Stevens, plasterer, Clay.
Solomon Silknitter, teacher, Oneida.
Alexander Scott, farmer, Tell.
John J. Swan, farmer, Dublin.
Peter Tippery, J. P., Morris.
Clark Walker, merchant, Barree.
John Weston, machinist, Warriorsmark.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1859.

FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Patrick,	vs.	Eby, Cunningham & Herr.
Jacob H. Lex.	vs.	Caldwell & Hoover.
Jacob Crisswell	vs.	R. Hare Powell.
Leonard Weaver	vs.	H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.
John Montgomery,	vs.	Jno. R. Gosnell.
Matson Walker,	vs.	Andrew Walker.
L. S. Hecht.	vs.	John Jamison.
Clement's heirs	vs.	Jno. McCanless, et. al.
Glasgow & Bair	vs.	Caleb Brown.
J. Butler Hamilton,	vs.	Fred. Crissman.
James Chamberlain,	vs.	Walter Graham.
Peter Elmire	vs.	Jno. Shope.
Mary Irvin,	vs.	Wm. Reed.
D. B. Birney,	vs.	John Eby.
Fleming Holliday	vs.	H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Stewart Foster, et. al.	vs.	Wm. Foster's heirs.
John Garner	vs.	John Savage.
John Savage,	vs.	Matthew Trueman.
Same,	vs.	Fisher.
A. S. & E. Roberts,	vs.	Robt. Speer's Admr.
Miller Wallace,	vs.	Wm. McCauly, et. al.
Mary McCauly,	vs.	West Branch In's. Co.
J. B. McElroy,	vs.	Henry Irvin.
Wm. H. Gorsuch,	vs.	Cromwell Tp. School Dis.
A. Port, Admr. for use,	vs.	Exrs. of Jas. Porter, dec'd.
Catharine Householder,	vs.	Abram Grub, et. al.
Thomas Welsh,	vs.	Admr. of J. French, dec'd.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's and Bullion's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's and Colburn's Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 27, 1859. NO. 5.

Select Poetry.

[From the Iowa City Republican.]

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

BY REV. O. O. M'CLEAN.

Thou man of earth! yet scepter'd, crown'd.
To play thy part awhile,
Then in death's mantle to be wound,
So loathsome and so vile,
To rot as do the meanest things,
God soon shall lay thee with the Kings,
Who like thee had their day,
And then were borne with curses deep—
A few with blessings on their sleep,
Forevermore away.

Self-worshipper! enshrined within
Thyself, and mad upon
Thine idol—thou dost seek to win
Worship around thy throne
From myriads, the many colored light
Of glory draws from truth and right—
Who through the ages sing,
While trampling down in blood and fire,
Poor human hearts, as if but mire—
"Long live—God save the King."

Dreamer! beneath that gorgeous dome*
Where he whose name thou hast,
By sufferance was seen to come,
And lay him down at last.
How low! He seems thy pride to mock,
Pointing to that far distant rock,
Where chain'd, he saw the sea,
And long'd for freedom, till at length,
Just as the storm passed in its strength,†
Napoleon ceased to be.

His tomb, oracular to thee,
Speaks with prophetic power,
Tells of the stroke of destiny,
In his ascendant hour.
While from each field, he lost or won,
Where war's red hoof had trampled on
The flesh and souls of men,
Sepulchral voices seem to say,
"No one of mortals ever may,
"Run such career again."

He passed away, and with him passed
The day of Empire then,
Such empire as in fancy glassed.
Thou seeks't with sword and pen,
And Russian hate, once more to sway
O'er millions of thy fellow clay.
Thou'rt under Heaven's ban—
And when thou'rt gone, in every clime
There shall come forth with might sublime
The Individual Man.

With all thy vanity and pomp,
What hast thou but that name,
Whose very sound, is like the tramp
Of victory and fame.
That name that by the sulphurous breath
Of Battle, was pealed forth in death—
"Vive Napoleon."
Let men but cease to call thee so,
And soon the lowest of the low
Thou'lt be beneath the Sun.

What is thy power but a sword,
And not thy subjects trust—
Thy wisdom intrigue—and thy word
Frail as the very dust.
Pretence is written on thy brow—
For shame! that thou can'st wear it now,
Where Roman warriors stood.
Avaunt thee! with thy mark of Cain.
And jewelled hands that wear the stain
Of Freedom's priceless blood.

*Napoleon's tomb in Paris.
†The English *permitted* the French to remove His remains from St. Helena.
‡Just as he breathed his last, a storm swept over the Island.

IOWA CITY, June 24, 1859.

Interesting Miscellany.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH PAPER.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* says, it is wonderful to see the thousand useful as well as ornamental purposes to which paper is applicable in the hands of the Japanese. He states that he saw it made into materials so closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig skin, that it was difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of lacker varnish and skillful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco bags, cigar cases, saddles, telescope cases, the frames of microscopes; and he even saw and used excellent water-proof coats made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best Mackintosh. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels nor dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellow color, very plentiful and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material; it enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in Japanese households; and he saw what seemed to be balls of twine, but which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hand, and use it for the purpose; and it was quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home.

In short, without paper, all Japanese would come to a dead lock; and indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority, a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate in the marriage settlement, that the bride is to be allowed a certain quantity of paper.

☞ Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never rose from human censor! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the genial sighs of a summer's air, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew-drop and fall to and eat your bed-clothes!

☞ Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

The Beauty of Cheerfulness.

"A joyous laugh, a pleasant smile,
How much of care they can beguile."

It is probable that the happiest people in the world, are the individuals whose prominent traits of character are cheerfulness and good nature. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that the ill-natured, the malicious, the wicked, and the evil-disposed cannot be cheerful as a general rule. They cannot feel easy in mind. The monitor within, the consciousness of wrong-doing must trouble them and cast a cloud over their happiest moments. Guilt of every description will be punished sooner or later. The malice of to-day will meet with its penalty to-morrow, and the unkindness or ingratitude which some individuals seem to delight in inflicting upon friends and neighbors will, in the end, come back in dreadful retaliation. It has been said that the truly good are the only truly happy, and in nine cases out of ten the cheerful constitutionally, if we may so express it, are the persons who have little to trouble them because of former conduct, and then they endeavor to afford and diffuse as much pleasure as possible, and take delight in ministering to the comfort of their fellow-creatures. Cheerfulness of disposition is the real sunshine of the heart. It seems as a mirror to reflect the spirit of the man. In misfortune's gloomiest hour it gives courage and hope, and robs the future of many of its darkest clouds. But how frequently do we see individuals who are not only not cheerful themselves, but who seem to envy a benevolent and kindly disposition in others. They appear to exult in making bad worse, and in mingling bitterness with every cup of joy.—Even the prosperity of a neighbor is a source of dissatisfaction. They never describe a character without giving it dark tints; they seldom hear of a lucky turn of fortune in the history of a friend, without exclaiming, in a moody and prophetic spirit—"Well, the higher you ascend the more fearful will be your downfall." They cannot be happy themselves, and they seem to be anxious to make every one around them as gloomy as possible. Perhaps many of these unfortunates cannot help or correct their disagreeable infirmity, but all who desire to glide through the world smoothly and quietly, should have as little to do with them as possible. They are the croakers of society, the drawbacks of existence. They render circles cloudy and discontented which would otherwise be gay and animated. They infuse distrust and suspicion into minds, which, but for their asperity or malevolence, would be all confidence and faith. The cheerful on the other hand, the kind-hearted and good-natured, are the messengers and ministers of joy. They are always welcome, for they are always ready to dispel gloom, to chase away melancholy, and to laugh at the trifling cares of the world.—They rejoice with the prosperous, are happy with childhood, and even endeavor to cheat old age of its gravity and despondency.—Contentment is for them better than riches, even as an easy mind is better than the choicest luxuries of sight, sense or taste.—Who cannot remember such buoyant and hopeful individuals among their friends and acquaintances? No malice, no unkindness, no ill-will marks their conduct; poverty to them has few terrors, comparatively speaking; they are always welcomed with a smile; and wherever they mingle they exercise a kindly influence. "A quiet and contented mind," says a modern philosopher, "is the utmost felicity man is capable of in this world; it is the very crown and glory of wisdom. A happy disposition finds materials of enjoyment every where—in the city or in the country—in society or in solitude—in the theatre, or the forest—in the hum of the multitude, or the silence of the mountains, are alike materials of reflection and elements of pleasure. It is one mode of pleasure to listen to the music of *Don Giovanni*, in a theatre, glistening with light, and crowded with elegance and beauty; it is another to glide at sunset over the bosom of a lonely lake, where no sound disturbs the silence but the motion of the boat through the waters. A happy disposition derives pleasure from both; a discontented temper from neither."—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

ANECDOTE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.—Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, who visited Europe last summer, delivered a narrative of his travels, in a lecture to the Chelsea Library Association last week. In the course of his lecture he related the following anecdote of Queen Victoria:

"It is reported that her Majesty has a sweet little temper of her own, and that her *cara sposa*, like a prudent man, generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James of Windsor. After one of these ebulitions, the Queen gave a '*thundering* knock" at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked, 'who's there?' responded, 'the Queen.' 'The Queen cannot enter here,' responded the hen-pecked. After the lapse of half an hour a *gentle* rap was heard upon door. 'Who's there?' asked Prince Albert. '*Your wife*,' responded Victoria. 'My wife is always welcome,' was the gallant reply."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The velvet moss grows on a sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches, the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins, the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the receding year; and Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to see and grateful to the soul will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling alters and broken arches of the desolate temple of the human heart.

☞ With a true wife, a husband's faults should be sacred. A woman forgets what is due to herself when she condescends to that refuge of weakness—a female confidant.

☞ A firm faith is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best physic.

Miscellaneous News.

The Naturalization Question.

Extract of a despatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."—Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c., &c. The Constitution thus recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation.

Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen.

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question then arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen.—He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country, for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws, equally with those who have lived in it all their lives.—He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territories. If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations, securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad, from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists, and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever, of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this had not been done before his departure, and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law.

Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred.

In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred by the trangressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or National, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisidiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibilities to the United States, or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens.—The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States.—It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confide the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter into the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle.

If a soldier or sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from crime because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason.—Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia-man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty?—I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

Letter From Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Herald* of to-day contains a letter to the editor from Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, in which he corrects a statement made in that paper yesterday, regarding the recent event in his domestic relations. "The reconciliation," he says, "was my own act without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the step, should fall upon me! I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman, nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us, and I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her and restore her to my confidence, and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending, though penitent woman, the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed, when proscribed as an outcast, I can now see plainly enough in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child, and although it is very sad for me to incur the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man to say to the world that an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just.

"There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affection, which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success and social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition, and so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impression from a few.

"But in the end men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—in sunshine and storm, I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant foreboding upon my future, to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows, while to those worthy groups here and there who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends. In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history, and that is to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother while she seeks in sorrow and contrition, the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom sooner or later we must all appeal."

Extraordinary Exhibition---A Man of Leather.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.]

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of James Stevens had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the medical faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to the stand that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practised. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the flesh exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding through his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opportunity to touch the knife blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of the leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could effect nothing. Mr. Stevens looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit $1,000 if he inflicted pain. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knife or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.

Southern Sentiment.

We are glad to see that several influential Southern papers are becoming fully alive to the absurdity of enacting a slave code, and the injustice and folly of the demand that property in slaves in the Territories should be placed upon any higher or more sacred basis than any other kind of property. Thus the Mobile *Register* says:

"The true doctrine is to regard and treat slaves as property, and afford them all the protection by law to which any other species of property is entitled. The 'theory' that is in our opinion 'untenable' is to discriminate between this and other kinds of property.—There is no warrant for the distinction that we can find, in the Constitution or elsewhere. We see no more claim to call upon Congress to make a 'slave code' for the Territories than to make a 'horse code,' and if Congress were to make forty thousand such codes, there would be neither slaves nor horses in the Territories if the people did not want them there, and if the people did want them, there would be no occasion for any such Congressional code. This is just one of those stubborn facts that are proof against philology, casuistry, or logic. The dispute is about nothing, and will come to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention meet the people of America will find this out. Let the politicians look out, for, as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, says, 'it will be dangerous to stand on the outside platform when the cars are in motion.'"

With the exception of a few noisy ultraists at the South, and the sycophants of the Administration at the North, who avow extreme doctrines mainly to prove by some sort of logical hocus-pocus that those who have rebuked the treacheries of the President to the pledges of 1856 are traitors to the Democratic party, a sound and healthy sentiment prevails almost everywhere in the Democratic ranks, and a soon as it casts from itself the incubus of Buchananism and emphatically reaffirms its old principles, Democracy will once more become a giant power in the nation.

☞ A young man, aged 25 years, by the name of Otto Hame, a native of Berlin in Prussia, who was for some time a resident of Patterson, N. J., some three months since left for Berlin to take possession of property worth from $15,000 to $20,000 left by an uncle, and on the second day of his arrival he was put into the army.

☞ The Bible Union has purchased $12,000 worth, or 120,000 copies of the New Testament, for circulation among the soldiers of the armies now at war.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

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To the Democrats of Huntingdon County

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 6th, 1859, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect a Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and three Conferees to elect a Senatorial Delegate to said State Convention.

The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 7½ o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES GWIN,
Chairman of Democratic County Committee.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

The Democratic County Convention.

In two weeks from to-day, the Democracy of the county are expected to meet in Convention in this place, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, to be supported, and elected, too, if possible, at the next general election; and it is important that each district in the county send as delegates to the Convention, men who will act for the good of the whole party. We do not wish to see in that Convention any wrangling over the Democracy of the National or State Administration—or any endorsement of either—or reading in or out of the party any Democrat who honestly differs with Buchanan or Packer in the discharge of their political duties. If the Democracy of the county wish to be united in the support of a county ticket with a view to success, they must come into the Convention determined to act independent of all foreign influences. The Democracy of the county want no other "platform" than a *good Democratic ticket*—and such the party can have if the delegates will come together with a determination to do nothing more, nor nothing less, than placing in nomination for the several offices, honest and capable men, who are recognized as members of the Democratic party.

Important Intelligence from Europe--The Treaty of Peace.

By the arrival of the North Briton, four days later news has been received from Europe, and the intelligence is of a very important character. The war in Italy has closed as suddenly as it commenced, and a treaty of peace has been concluded between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. His character will excite universal surprise. Austria has surrendered Lombardy to France, and France in turn has transferred it to Piedmont. Venice is to remain in the possession of Austria, but is, notwithstanding, to be regarded as a sort of an independent kingdom, to form, with all the other Italian States, an Italian Confederacy, of which the Pope is to be Honorary President. The Gordian knot of Italian politics has been cut in an entirely unexpected manner, and the difficulties in the path of Napoleon have been solved in a fashion peculiarly his own. To what extent the new arrangement will prove satisfactory, beneficial, or durable, the future alone can determine.

An Honest Man Retiring from the Field.

[From the West Chester Democrat.]

When a good and true man retires from the field of political journalism, it ought to be not only a matter of regret to the community in which his influence was exerted, but that regret should extend beyond so limited a sphere. In this day of political harlotry, when prominent men are striving to debauch a venerable party, and infect its loins with loathsome diseases, the loss of one such man is a public calamity. And yet we can scarcely wonder that honorable men lay down their weapons of defense, and retire humiliated and disgusted from the field of strife.—There is absolutely nothing to keep him at his post. He is called upon to be a servile echo of dogmas that are in direct antagonism with all previous political professions. The most sacred precepts that he has set forth for long years, are suddenly execrated by those he has assisted in elevating to place, and threatening maledictions are poured upon him if he has the manliness to refuse to advocate and defend the new and revolting heresies. The mace of power, wielded by one mad with the consciousness that he has betrayed his trust, and too vindictive to acknowledge the fact, is shaken in menace over his head, and he must either go into a hand to hand fight with old and cherished friends, or leave the field in humility and disgust.—It is a terrible alternative, and we are not disposed to find fault with those who chose, reluctantly, one or the other horn of the dilemma.

There are those occupying the editorial position, in the Democratic party, of such easy virtue, and so utterly bankrupt in all moral perceptions, as to willingly swear that black is white, but for the honor of the profession, they are not numerous. Many cling tenaciously to the skeleton of organization, seeing no resting place for the sole of their foot beyond it. They cannot go into the interests of the opposition, for there they see fearful antagonisms which never can be surmounted. Neither have they the nerve to bear up against the taunt of rebellion, and they therefore consent to endure the humiliation, trusting that the day is not far distant when the party and its interests will be confided to the care and interests of those who have ever drank from the perennial fountains of democratic truth and purity.

We have been led into this course of remark by the fact that our friend *Hamnum* of the Allentown *Democrat*, has left his post of honor and of profit, rather than longer stultify himself by giving aid and comfort to those who are disgracing and decimating the party of his affections and his choice. He was amongst the first of our editorial acquaintances—an honest and an upright man. His paper has always been read by us with pleasure. It ever advocated democracy as we have learned it in the school of our political fathers. Sometimes, to be sure, under the pressure of political tyranny he has given way to the force of circumstances by which he was surrounded, but truth would ever beam out in some point of his able writings. We know of no man we so much regret to lose from our arduous field of labor, and in his retirement he has our sincerest wishes for a better fate than that which is awarded, in this day, to an honest and fearless advocate of democratic principles. An extract from his own eloquent valedictory will better convey to our readers the causes which have led him to abandon his position, than anything we have said, or can say, on so important a subject. Let it be read by every thoughtful man in the Democratic party, and when he reads it, he cannot fail to conclude that some great wrong has been perpetrated, to drive an old and faithful servant from a position where he has long labored for the success of Democratic doctrines. He says:—

"We have ever felt an ardent attachment to, and desire for, the success of Democratic principles in their purity. In furthering this object it has always been a pleasure to us to sustain to the extent of our humble abilities, those in whose keeping the people had in a measure confided their principles. But when we witnessed an attempt to Federalize the party, by engrafting upon it a policy at war with all its previous teachings—when we found men in power willing to repudiate and fritter away the just principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and to commit our glorious old party to the very dogmas which the people had condemned—when we found these venal parasites of power ready to sever an organization, which had been the work of ages, into contending factions by attacking an honest, upright State Executive, whose conscientious dictates would not allow him to

"Bend the pliant hinges of the knee,"

before the sacrificial altar; and when all this and more was done by those who usurped the name of Democracy—producing everywhere the most ruinous consequences; disheartening and defeating the party in the North and West—distracting and weakening it in the South, and covering it with defeat and disgrace in every portion of the Union—when we saw Democrats whom we knew had grown gray in the cause, both here and elsewhere—men who had fought its battles and stood by its principles in the darkest, gloomiest hours, thrust aside by those whose lives had been spent in the ranks of the Opposition, and who, coming to us only for gain, were recognized as leaders—we confess that every impulse, prompted by a life-long devotion to the party, caused us to shrink from aiding in the demoralizing work, and at the same time constrained us to resign the editorial tripod to any one willing to submit to the sacrifice."

The War's New Aspect.

The intelligence from Europe is most important. Napoleon has followed up the Battle of Solferino, and other victories in Italy, in a manner wholly unexpected. Yet those who are familiar with his uncle's policy might almost have anticipated what has happened. That policy, which spared Austria repeatedly, was to endeavor to make peace immediately after he had achieved some considerable victory.

On July 7, a fortnight after the victory at Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon offered an armistice to the Emperor of Austria. The offer has been accepted; the terms had not been arranged, but there will be a cessation of hostilities until the 15th of August, which happens to be what the Romans call "a white day" in French history, as the nineteenth anniversary of the great Napoleon's birth.—During this temporary peace, both armies will be strengthened, no doubt, to prepare for the chances of renewed hostilities. Perhaps the Imperial leaders themselves may meet and endeavor to adjust the differences between them. The *Moniteur*, authoritatively expressing the Imperial will, gravely cautions France against thinking that the armistice must necessarily mean peace. It leaves the field open for negotiation. When Napoleon quitted Paris, he expressed the intention of making Italy free from the Appenines to the Adriatic. Is he likely to be content with less than this?

Napoleon, as the conquering power, could gracefully suggest the armistice, which the Emperor of Austria, baffled beaten, and humbled, as he is, could not ask for. Austria entered upon the War at a time chosen by herself, invaded Piedmont suddenly, and, with a great superiority in numbers, has been beaten in every encounter—beaten at Montebello, at Palestro, at Magenta, at Marignana, and at Solferino. His forces, however numerically superior, have failed in the face of Europe. The armistice occurs, it has been said, on the expected news of another battle: "The celebrated fortified quadrangle had been reached, Peschiera had been invested, Mantua had been masked, Verona was upon the point of being summoned, Venice was threatened, and Garabaldi was manœuvring upon the rear of the great fortresses." At this crisis, when some 500,000 human beings were about destroying each other, by fire and sword, Napoleon, actuated by humanity or policy, or by both, intervenes with a proposal which suspends the warfare and gives a breathing space for negotiation. The leading English journals look upon peace as almost certain.

France will profit by the delay, as well as Austria—if the worst should happen. The belligerents upon both sides have suffered fearfully—only Austria came off second best. The negotiations *may* terminate unsatisfactorily, and then, once more, the fighting sovereigns will

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Virtually, Austria has lost her Italian dominions. Nothing but pride can make her persevere in the hopeless effort to recover and retain them. Venice still remains under Austrian rule, but with a French fleet in the Adriatic and a French army in the celebrated quadrangle of fortresses, how much longer will the Austrian flag continue to wave from the summit of the Campanile of St. Mark, from the square tower of the Dogana, in the island of San Giorgio Maggiore?

Not only France, but all free men in Europe, and the vast population of the United States, will be disappointed if Napoleon, on the coming settling of accounts, let Austria off for *less* than the whole of her Italian possessions. It will be a bitter draught for Austria to swallow. But the medicament *must* be taken, if put to her lips; and we believe that Napoleon is a practitioner who will take the trouble of standing by and insisting on the patient's draining it to the dregs.

Suppose that Austria is compelled to submit to the dismemberment of the Empire—that it relinquish Lombardy and Venice—how will the Hungarian question stand? In another column we give an article from the London *Times*, detailing the terms and conditions of Napoleon's compact with Kossuth, for re-nationalizing Hungary, and stating the amount of money promised, aye, and actually *paid* for this purpose. Here a new complicity is threatened; for how can France nominally make peace with Austria, and at the same time aid Hungary, still her vassal, in an attempt to become independent? In this difficulty it is clear that France must break faith somewhere: either with Austria, with whom she may have formed a new alliance, or with Kossuth, with whom a compact of support has apparently been made.

We are not given to vaticination, but we might almost venture to prophecy that if Austria has to surrender Italy, a Kingdom will be made for Prince Napoleon, who has to be provided for, as cousin to the Emperor and son-in-law to the King of Sardinia.—*The Press.*

Sad Casualty.

We have this week to record the death of one of our neighbors, resulting from descending into a well containing impure air. Daniel Hall, a colored man, residing a few rods east of this village, was employed by Cyrus Alexander, residing near Greenwood, in Mifflin county—about 18 miles north-east of Mill Creek—to remove the dirt, &c., from his well, which is about 30 feet deep; and about 9 o'clock on Monday morning last, he undertook the work. The accounts of the precise manner of his death are somewhat conflicting, but we believe the following to be the most reliable: The water having been nearly all drawn out of the well, burning straw was thrown in to drive out the impure air. A candle was then lowered to test the safety of a descent, which was soon extinguished by the foul air. This should have been sufficient to deter any one from descending; but the operation being repeated, strange to say, the candle burned quite well. Hall now determined to descend, and refused to heed the suggestion of the bystanders to have a rope placed about his body, that he might be drawn up in case of necessity. (That this precaution would have saved his life is, however, extremely doubtful.) Accordingly, a ladder was place in the well, and he descended, it is supposed, nearly to the bottom.—He called twice to those above to draw up the bucket, which was done, but contained nothing. He was then heard to fall to the bottom of the well. Those outside then halloed to him, but received no answer, when the terrible fact of his suffocation became apparent to them. A patent hay-fork or hook was immediately procured, and in about fifteen minutes his lifeless body was taken from the well.

His remains were brought to this place on Tuesday afternoon, and interred in the village graveyard. He was about 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and five small children. He was esteemed as a moral and upright man, and was a member of the Baptist Church here.

We deem it but just to say that Mr. Alexander—perhaps assisted by his neighbors—procured a good coffin, at their own expense, in which the remains were forwarded to this place. The deceased had gone there to harvest.—*Shirleysburg Herald, July 20.*

CHESTER COUNTY—*Murder.*—A few days ago a most brutal murder was committed in Chester county, near the White Horse Hotel, the victim of which was a Mr. Reed, a well known and respected citizen, who had made his home at the White Horse for many years. An Irishman, whose name our informant cannot recall, having, as is supposed, been drinking, commenced abusing Mr. Reed, who paid no attention to him, until the Irishman attempted to inflict blows along with his abuse. Mr. Reed, being a strong man, then caught the Irishman, threw him down and held him there until he promised to behave himself.—Subsequently, however, the Irishman followed Mr. Reed up the road some distance, threw a stone which struck his victim on the head, knocking him down senseless, and it is supposed, killed him on the spot. Not content with this, however, the infuriated demon stabbed him in several places and then jumped upon the body, disfiguring the face in a shocking manner.

The most singular feature of this brutal affair is that the transaction was witnessed by several workmen in an adjoining field, and a negro who was close by, but they were *afraid* to interfere lest the Irishman should turn upon them! He ran away some distance when courage was finally mustered to overtake and arrest him, when he was lodged in prison.

The news of this brutal murder of a respected citizen soon spread, causing intense excitement, and had this Irishman been accessible to certain groups who were soon collected at different points, discussing the affair, there is a possibility that the Court might have been saved the trouble of trying him for murder.

PREMIUMS ON WHEAT.—The Chicago board of trade have resolved that they will pay, at the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in that city next September, $2 per bushel for the best 100 bushels of spring wheat, $2 25 per bushel for the best 100 bushels of red winter wheat, and $2 50 per bushel for the best 100 bushels of white winter wheat. The object of the board in purchasing the wheat is to distribute it for seed during the ensuing fall and next spring.

Buchanan in the Field.

Evidently, Mr. Buchanan desires to carry the Pennsylvania delegation to the Charleston Convention. Only a short time since it was announced in his Washington organ, and republished in a hundred other quarters, that he would not be a candidate for re-nomination. The announcement was made on his own authority—and yet the occasion of his annual visit to Bedford Springs has been seized on to announce him as a "necessity" to the party, "the man of destiny" graciously pointed out to us for re-election, in order to correct, we suppose, the mischief he has done. It is the greatest absurdity of the season that we have read of—and yet we suppose the farce will be enacted, as his friends have the organization in their hands, and the old man will be gratified by a compliment as empty as it is undeserved. It is a pity that age should be so abused by evil advisers, and that any portion of the people, even his own office-holders, should lend their assistance to gratify the vanity, or minister to the morbid ambition of one who has earned, during his short term of service, nothing but the reproach of his country. To us, the scheme itself is nothing; but it is to be regretted that those who have the President's ear should not have persuaded him to make his action square with his word in at least a single instance, and thus save the country from the mortification of witnessing in her Chief Magistrate such perpetual and disgraceful vacillation.

We have no doubt that every federal office holder who can be spared from duty, will be put into active service at once to pave the way for the accomplishment of this grand project. Indeed, we learn that many of them are already at work laying the ropes for the selection of delegates who will act as puppets in their hands. The encroachments of Federal power on the political rights of the people of the States are becoming every day more extensive and dangerous; and if the citizens desire at all to nominate and elect their own officers, it is high time that the impudent interference of Federal office-holders in their affairs should be sternly rebuked.

Since Mr. Buchanan's accession to power, every State Convention in this State has been controlled by his paid emissaries, and the evil is rapidly spreading through the country, so that it is now scarcely possible to carry a ward election against the Imperial will expressed through those who eat the bread of government.

We have warned the people before to beware of the improper interference of government officials in their political affairs, and we now repeat that a little longer indulgence of them will set a precedent which will be fraught with great danger. The very attempt to send delegates to Charleston through the influence of federal office-holders and federal money, will add so deeply to the great injury already inflicted on the party by Mr. Buchanan, that its resurrection during his life-time will hardly be a possibility. Let Democrats look seriously at the matter, and act promptly and efficiently on the ideas we have suggested.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

The Crop Prospects.

A letter from Carbondale, Pa., July 10, says that the farmers are cutting their hay crop to save it from the army worm, which has begun its devastations. The crop is a light one.

The writer of a letter from Illinois, dated July 11th, says that he has just been through the counties of Henry, Berrian and Putnam, and finds the wheat turning yellow, and the farmers in good spirits at their prospect of harvest. The new ground crop will be a full one, and that upon old ground, say two-thirds.

The same letter says: "The corn is coming on finely, and is now nearly three feet high. The severe frost in the early part of June cut the corn down in this vicinity close to the ground; but, the weather being favorable, most of it started up immediately, while a few pieces had to be replanted. It is growing rapidly now, and the prospect is, that we shall have plenty. Oats, barley, potatoes and culinary vegetables are doing well. Fruit will be scarce."

The *Indiana Journal*, in speaking of the favorable reports that come in, says: "Wheat, though very often thin on the ground, turns out such heavy heads and remarkably full grains, than an average crop in quantity and more than that in quality will be harvested in this State. The testimony on this point is so uniform, with but one exception or two among nearly a hundred reports that we have received, that it would be unreasonable to doubt it."

This is all very pleasant information, but it is made still more so by the words annexed: "Corn is reported to be looking well still, though it is beginning to want rain. In many localities it is small, but the color is good, and a fair season will bring it out right. A larger breadth of ground has been planted than ever before in the State. Grass is turning out better than was expected some time ago. We should think it would be a fair crop, though not remarkable. Potatoes are undeniably good, and we can hardly fail to have an abundance of all kinds, at fair prices. In fact, our staples all either promise well or have done well, and we may reasonably look for better times next year."

Advices from Wisconsin, for some time past, have not represented the wheat crop in a very promising condition, but a letter now before us from Columbia county, Wis., July 8, says: "The wheat crop here has never been more promising and will yield largely, unless some accident befalls it. Neither the frost nor the chinch bug have affected it yet."

Some accounts from Mississippi say "the crops were never more promising," while others say that the rains have been so heavy as greatly to injure the corn and cotton. The breadth of land sown in that State is not a large one this year, but it is unusually good in yield and quality.

BEAUTIFUL FINANCIERING.—It is stated in the New York papers that a railroad, leading from Hollidaysburg, Pa., to the Sunbury and Erie road, has lately suffered a loss of $180,000 in its bonds, by falling into bad hands in New York city. The *Tribune* says the parties interested in this road and in the Hollidaysburg Bank are the same, and the Central Bank became embarrassed by the extension of its aid to the road. In order to relieve it, the officers of the road went to New York to endeavor to negotiate some of its bonds. They fell into the hands of men much shrewder than themselves, and parted with $180,000 of the bonds for $200,000 of the notes of the Southern Bank of Georgia, a concern which has had a black mark against it for some time in the respectable Bank Note Reporters. After discovering that the notes were worthless, the road officers endeavored to regain their bonds, but have not yet been able to discover their whereabouts.

Old Berks.

Since the Convention of independent democrats, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 13th of April last, from all parts of the State, to protest against the bold attempt of Mr. Buchanan and his packed convention of office-holder to federalize the Democratic Party and to declare their unalterable adherence to the doctrine *that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, have full power to regulate all their domestic affairs*, the Democratic State Conventions of Maine, Vermont, Iowa and Ohio, have passed resolutions of precisely similar import, in defiance of the most determined efforts of the Federal Administration, and it is morally certain that every Northern State will, when its Democracy meets in State Convention, declare itself in favor of the position so boldly taken and so ably and eloquently defended by Judge Douglas; viz: that the question of slavery, as well as all others of a domestic nature, should be left to the people of the territories to determine for themselves.

The power of truth is said to be sharper than a two-edged sword, and Mr. Buchanan is probably by this time convinced that neither the patronage of the Government nor the threats of excommunication from the party can drive the North from its rallying position. His administration is no longer regarded with that respect which its elevated position should command, and the course of events will soon show it to be outside of the recognized principles of the Democratic Party.

Nor can any reliance be placed upon its official declarations. Three times has it changed front in almost as many weeks on the single question of protection to naturalized citizens. The Le Clere letter took the whole country by surprise, and its doctrines were so startling and untenable that men of all parties—whigs, Democrats, Republicans, Americans and Abolitionists—the North and the South assailed and ridiculed the construction placed upon the question of allegiance and protection until the Government, in sheer self-respect and in deference to the public sentiment of the Republic, abandoned them to their fate and fell back upon the true American doctrine of the right of expatriation.—We trust, the Administration will no longer aim to be the keeper of the democratic conscience, or claim to be regarded as the infallible exponent of democratic principles. With such facts before us, in announcing our position it is only necessary to say, that we stand to-day, with the great body of the Party, above Mason and Dixon's line—to say nothing of the conservative men of the South, who are speaking with warning voice to their fire-eating brethern—and we firmly believe that before long, the entire Democracy of the Union will take position on the old platform of 1856, leaving Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet in little better plight than the old Whig Party left Mr. Tyler. Three months ago the States Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania stood isolated and alone—essaying, in behalf of a mis-represented public sentiment, to oppose itself to one of the most nefarious and desperate attempts to pervert the regular organization of the Party for the purpose of sustaining a dangerous political heresy. But the attempt was signally rebuked, and the packed convention, with all the persevering industry of its indefatigable chairman, Bob Tyler, who does up to order, addresses to the Democracy, stands "alone in its glory," a monument of disappointed treachery and a warning to all to beware of its example.—*Berks County Democrat.*

War Upon Gov. Wise.

The Buchanan press of Pennsylvania have opened their batteries upon Governor Wise of Virginia. The *Erie Observer*, edited by B. F. Sloan, one of Mr. Buchanan's officials—Postmaster at Erie—stigmatizes Governor Wise and his followers as "*traitors*," and charges that he and they "are partners in the treason of John W. Forney, and with him are endeavoring to dismember the Democratic party."

The denunciation of Gov. Wise on the part of the Lecompton press of Pennsylvania, to the uninitiated, would seem rather a strange proceeding; inasmuch as the Administration and Mr. Wise, upon the Territorial question, occupy precisely the same grounds; *both being in favor of Congressional Intervention.* The mystery of this Administration denunciation of the gallant Virginian, may be discerned in the fact that his "mad-cap followers," as his friends are styled by the Buchanan organs, have recently set on foot in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, an organization, the object of which is to bring forward the name of Governor Wise for the Presidency. This move, the Buchananites fear, will prove detrimental to *their* scheme which is to leave the State for their master. *Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for re-election*, notwithstanding the frequent denial of the fact on the part of his parasites. Mr. Buchanan himself, has, quite recently, frequently spoken of the "necessity" of such a course on his part, and it is a fact patent to those who have closely watched the machinations of the Administration Conspirators in Pennsylvania, that nearly every prominent officer-holder in the State is already secretly at work to pack the next State Convention with the tools of the present derelict and odious National Administration.

This is the true sequel to the bitter denunciation of Governor Wise and his friends on the part of the Administration press of Pennsylvania.

We are not the apologist or champion of Henry A. Wise. He is able and capable of defending himself. He has many devoted friends and admirers in this State, and the attempt of the Administration to "crush him out," can have no other effect than still farther to widen the breach in the party, which, through the treachery and folly of Mr. Buchanan and his satraps has already been driven to the very verge or irretrievable destruction. It would seem that nothing short of an utter annihilation of the Democracy will suit these traitorous disorganizers.

How many votes do the Buchanan press expect to gain for the State ticket this fall, by the course it is now pursuing? How many of the friends of Mr. Wise, do they expect to to alienate from the support of *their* State ticket, by denouncing them as "traitors?"

They hope to carry the State upon the platform laid down at the Office-holders' Convention, claim the result as a *Buchanan* victory, and then urge his re-nomination as a "necessity!" That is the Buchanan programme for Pennsylvania.—*State Sentinel.*

RESUSCITATION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The morning after the French occupation of Milan, several journals that had been suppressed by the Austrian government, re-appeared. One had been suppressed five years, and in the last number had promised the "conclusion" of a story in the next. True to promise, the next, at the end of five years, took up the story where it had been left off, and concluded it.

A Singular Affair---A Man Falls in Love with his own Daughter---Grand Denouement.

Some fifteen years ago, a man named Geo. Bristol, left this city for the shores of the Pacific. At the time he left, he had a wife and one child, the latter only three years old.—They resided in the town of Waterloo. At the time, his wife and child were living with her father. Some two years after, the father and mother of the woman died, their estates disposed of to satisfy mortgages, and Mrs. Bristol and her child were thrown upon the cold charities of the world for a living. She was very feeble in health, and of course was unable to take care of herself. The mother and child came to this city, where they lived for some five years, at the expiration of which time the mother died, and the girl was left alone in the world to do as best she could, being now about ten years old, and a smart, active good-looking girl, she soon found a situation in a respectable family.

Here she remained till she was 15 years old, when she bound herself out to a milliner. She served three years at that business and had become mistress of her profession. Now, the strangest portion of this revelation is to be told. The girl is now over 18 years old, and a perfect model of her sex. During this long interval it must be remembered that the girl lost all track of her father. Her beauty attracted the attention and admiration of a spruce looking gentleman who met her on Broadway. He was a man of about 40 years, but his appearance did not indicate that he had ever seen over 25 summers.

An acquaintance was made between her and the gentleman above alluded to, and a final engagement entered into for marriage. The day was set, and all the necessary arrangements made for the ceremony. On the appointed day, the pair, accompanied by their friends, met for the purpose of having the plighted ones joined in wedlock. Just before the minister commenced the marriage rites, an old couple entered. They were formerly neighbors of the Bristol family, and had watched the girl grow up from infancy, and were now anxious to see the choice she had made in a partner for life.

Imagine the surprise of all about, when the old couple, above referred to, recognized in the "man of the girl's heart," her own legitimate father. For a moment all amazement and sadness, but on the state of things being fully realized, the scene turned to one of joy. An absent father had recovered a lost daughter, and the assembled throng of friends were highly delighted that the affair had resulted as it did. The love that had before burned so brightly between the twain, had now become a flame as inextinguishable as the fires of Vesuvius. A queer world this.—*Alb. Statesman.*

A DELICATE REBUKE.—Mr. Webster wrote, after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially: "It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I enclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.

LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS.

Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.

His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.

Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—*which will be very low.*

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with East Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
April 13, 1859. *Superintendent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—We are informed that R. MILTON SPEER, a young student-at-law in the office of Wilson & Petrikin, has purchased the *Shirleysburg Herald* establishment, and will remove it to this place the present week and commence the publication of a new Democratic paper, "*The Union*," the first number to appear next week. We are rather pleased that the growing strength of the Democracy in this county promises a living to more than one Democratic paper in the ancient borough, and that Mr. Speer, a talented young gentleman, whose love for the treachery of our political leaders is about as warm as our own, is to be our co-laborer in a good cause. How our Shirleysburg friends are to get along without their *Herald* we cannot imagine, for certain it is, Mr. Lutz published an interesting and valuable local paper. We shall see what we shall see.

☞ The Excelsior Band wagon is fast approaching completion. On Saturday last, we were shown the magnificent box. It was designed and made by our friend Mr. Albert Lehkecher, and does honor and credit to him as a designer and skillful workman, and is being decorated with beautiful paintings by Rev. Barnitz of the Methodist Church, of this place, which shows that he is an artist of no ordinary talent. After the whole is put together, it will be one of the finest vehicles ever gotten up in this place. May the Excelsior Band make good use of it.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—We are informed that a hail storm passed over Ennisville, Jackson township, on Monday of last week, doing very serious injury to the crops for nearly a mile in width through the valley. Some of the hail were as large as a hen egg. Several fields of corn and oats were completely cut to pieces, and the grain in shocks was considerably thrashed out. In Ennisville, nine-tenths of the window glass were broken.

☞ The Hon. Simon Cameron visited our town on Saturday last, being on his way home from Bedford Springs. Simon is now a United States Senator from this State, and the Opposition party are talking of making him our next President. Simon points up just now.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Hymn Books, Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, the Child's Scripture Question Books, Bibles and Testaments, Record Books, Class-Books, Award Tickets and Cards, Red and Blue Tickets, Award Books for children, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

BOUND OVER.—Two of the young men whom we noticed last week, as having been arrested for stoning the cars, were bound over in the sum of $300 for their appearance at Court.

☞ A valuable cow belonging to Mr. T. P. Love, of this place, was run over and killed by the passenger train going east on Friday morning last, a short distance above town.

☞ Family Bibles, Polyglot Bibles, Pocket Bibles, School Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, David's Psalms, &c., &c., for sale cheap at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE DAUGHTER OF AFFLICTION.—A Memoir of the Protracted Sufferings, and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin. For sale at Lewis' Book Store, at the price fixed by the authoress.

This interesting volume is printed in large and clear type, and neatly bound.

☞ President Buchanan and a large number of other distinguished gentlemen are now visitors at the Bedford Springs. The number, it is said, is near five hundred.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LEWIS:—I regret the necessity that compels me to say a few words in relation to the charge of plagiarism made against H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., in the columns of the *Journal*, two weeks ago—yet, a sense of duty to Mr. Swoope, demands that I should make the explanation, and state the facts which I now attempt to do.

It is well known that on the evening of the 11th of July last, a lecture was delivered in the Court House, in this place, by the above named gentleman, under the auspices of the Standing-Stone Literary Association. In the issue of the *Journal*, two days after, on the 13th, in the local department of that paper, in speaking of the lecture, a charge is made against Mr. Swoope of "*gross plagiarism and literary theft.*"

Mr. Swoope, I believe, called upon Mr. McDivitt and after examining the published address of the latter, Mr. M. gave him the following letter:—

H. B. SWOOPE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—On a careful examination of that portion of your lecture on the "History, Philosophy and Poetry of the Bible" alledged to have been taken from a lecture on History, delivered by me some time since, I am free to say that though the portion alluded to is very similar as regards the order, style and language, yet I have no hesitation in exempting you from all charges of plagiarism, the resemblance being nothing more than what might easily take place at any time under similar circumstances.

I am truly sorry that the subject has been referred to, and hope this explanation may prove entirely satisfactory to all parties.

In haste,
Yours truly,
R. MCDIVITT.

HUNTINGDON, July 13, 1859.

On the return of Mr. Swoope to his home at Clearfield, he inclosed to me the original of the above letter, and accompanied it with the following note:—

CLEARFIELD, 15th July, 1859.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Pres't (*pro. tem.*) of Standing-Stone Literary Association.

Dear Sir:—While on a visit to Huntingdon, a few days after the delivery of my lecture on the "Literature of the Bible," under the auspices of your Association, my attention was called to an editorial notice in the *Huntingdon Journal* charging me with "stealing" the "Historical" part of that Lecture from an address of Robert McDivitt, Esq., which had been published in that paper in 1854.—In company with my old friend, Mr. Ed. Snare, I called upon Mr. McDivitt, and requested him to compare his manuscript with my own, and point out to me in what the plagiarism, if any, consisted. He procured a copy of his address, and on examination unhesitatingly declared the charge groundless, and furnished me with the letter I enclose to you.

It may be proper to say that there was some resemblance in a few paragraphs arising from a recapitulation by both of the leading events of Sacred History in the order in which they occur in the Bible. I had never seen the address of Mr. McDivitt or known of its existence until he showed it to me, nor was there such a resemblance between it and any part of my Lecture, as would authorize the charge of plagiarism, so broadly made by the *Journal*. Believing this explanation due to your Association, to the community and to myself, I place it and the letter of Mr. McDivitt at your disposal. Very truly,

Your friend,
H. BUCHER SWOOPE.

On the receipt of Mr. Swoope's letter, I called upon the editors of the *Journal*, (Mess. Brewster and Whittaker,) and after representing the matter to them, handed over the two letters inserted above, with a request to publish them with a proper explanation, and thus set at rest this unpleasant difficulty.

In looking over the last *Journal*, instead of finding what was expected, my eye was attracted by an article on the subject accompanied with *another* note from Mr. M., which, taken together, present a different phase, and seem still to insinuate the commission of plagiarism.

I publish this with the hope that the agitation of the matter may terminate and that an unprejudiced public will render "honor to whom honor is due."

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

July 25th, 1859.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

DIED,

In this place, on the 23d inst., Mr. J. A. HALL, in the 44th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Adams county, in this State, and had, for the last fifteen years, been a resident of this place. He was a teacher by profession, and was, during a greater portion of this time—except while occupying for a short period, the position of editor to the Huntingdon *Journal*—engaged in the pursuit of this calling, ever maintaining the reputation of a successful teacher and distinguished educationist. As such his name has been favorably known, and will long be remembered.

The writer of this brief and imperfect notice, whose privilege it has been for a number of years, to enjoy the pleasure and advantages of his intimate acquaintance and friendship, and whose sad duty it has been to be near him during the closing scenes of life, would desire to render this last mournful tribute to the memory of departed worth. It is due to his memory, to say that as a faithful, devoted and energetic teacher, he had but few equals, and no superiors in the ranks of his profession. In his daily intercourse with his fellow men, in his private walk and conversation, and in his social and domestic relations, his manner was ever that of an honest man, a sincere Christian, an agreeable companion, a generous and open hearted friend, a kind and affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent parent, and

"None that knew him need be told,
A warmer heart, death ne'er made cold."

The insidious inroads of a painful and fatal disease, which had for years been undermining his constitution, causing a vast amount of physical suffering, had not obscured the powers of his noble intellect, nor changed his uniformly kind and amiable disposition. His departure was an exemplification of the truth and reality of that religion which he professed. There was no shrinking back from the dark waters of death's Jordan, but having had—to use his own expression—"a long warning," it was evident that he had made the proper preparation, and had "set his house in order," and his portion is now, we trust, with the redeemed and sanctified in the climes of eternal day.

His death has caused a void in the community, in the literary world, in the church of the Redeemer, and in the family circle, which will long be felt. May the God "who tempereth the winds to the shorn lamb," sanctify this deep affliction, and sustain the hearts of the bereaved ones in the midst of this heavy sorrow. R. M.

☞ Jefferson and Adams county papers please copy.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special meeting of the Standing-Stone Literary Association of Huntingdon, held July 25, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the death of J. A. HALL, ESQ., a late member of the Society, were presented by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted:—

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the circle of this Association, and removed from our midst one of our most active, talented, and useful members; and, whereas, in view of this melancholy bereavement, some public testimony of our heartfelt sorrow is due to the memory of the departed, as well as some expression of sympathy with those whose loss has been even greater than ours; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. J. A. HALL, this Association, together with his bereaved family, and the moral and religious community, have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That while we deplore this sudden and heavy visitation, and mingle our feelings of sympathy and condolence with his stricken and disconsolate family, yet we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of an All-wise Providence, having this assurance in view of the blessedness of the redeemed beyond the grave, that the removal of this loved friend and fellow member, has added one more to the shining ranks of those who wear "the robes of immortality" around the Throne of God.

Resolved, That as a last tribute of our sincere sorrow and respect for *his memory, this* Association, in a body, attend his funeral this afternoon, and accompany his remains from his late residence to their final resting place, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by its members for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished each of the county papers for publication, and also one to the family of the deceased.

H. W. MILLER, President.

R. MCDIVITT,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
S. T. BROWN,
} Committee.

Near McConnellstown, on Monday, July 18th, LOUISA, daughter of J. A. & F. Lee, aged 3 years.

Calmly and peacefully we laid our little one down to rest. Our hearts are sad and lonely now without her; but we know "that our loss is her eternal gain." That she is now cared for by "him who carrieth the lambs of the flock in his bosom."

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there." J.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 25.—There is little or no export demand for Flour, and the market continues dull, holders generally being free sellers at $5 for sound old State and $5,50 @5,75 for fresh ground superfine—the latter made from new Wheat; but the trade are about the only buyers at these figures, up to $5,50@7,50 for extra and fancy lots. Rye Flour is dull, and held at $4 per bbl. but a sale is reported at $3,87½. Corn Meal is also dull, and Penna is freely offered at $3,75 ℔ bbl. Wheat—About 3,000 bus were disposed of, in lots, at 120@125c for common to prime new Southern and Penna. red, and 130@135c for white, including 600 bus prime Kentucky at the latter rate. Rye is unsettled and lower, and old Penna is quoted at 80@82c. Corn is also unsettled and drooping, and fair Southern yellow is offered at 83c. with 80c bid. Oats are dull, and about 2,500 bus sold at 38c for Delaware, and 39c for Penna.

PERSONS HAVING REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, will find *THE VALLEY STAR* the best advertising medium in Cumberland Valley or Southern Pennsylvania. Advertisements can be ordered through the *Globe*, or sent direct to the undersigned.

J. M. MILLER,
2m. Newville, Pa.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Run away from the Subscriber on the 22nd of July inst., LYDIA JANE BARTOW, a bound girl between seven and eight years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be paid to any person who will bring her home. All persons are hereby notified and forbid to trust or harbor said girl on my account. GEO. P. WAKEFIELD.

July 27, 1859.*

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the approaching General Election. Subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention, and pledge myself in the event of my election, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. I respectfully solicit your suffrages. J. S. BURKET.

Union township, July 27, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held, pursuant to previous appointment, in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the August Court, (9th prox.) at 7 o'clock.

The time and place of holding the coming Agricultural Exhibition will then and there be determined, the Committee on premiums will be expected to report, the appointment of the different awarding Committees and Committee of Arrangements, will be attended to, together with other business of importance connected with the Association. It is therefore desirable that a full representation of all interested in this important subject be in attendance, and that members of the Association especially, should come prepared to take some part in the transaction of the meeting. Committee on premiums, Israel Graffius, Esq., T. H. Cremer, Esq., and Maj. Wm. Moore, (West township.)

By order of the Association.

Huntingdon, July 27, 1859. R. M'DIVITT, Secretary.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN!
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND!
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, *that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange* Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:—The very best *BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE*, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, *with different powers*, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the FIRST COURT WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July 27, 1859.]

LOST or mislaid on or about from the tenth to twentieth of May, 1856, a certificate of Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road & Coal Company, of eight shares of stock. GEORGE GWIN.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859–4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of WM. J. WILSON, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all *persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate* payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN B. FRAZIER,
July 20, 1859. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—Decoyed or stolen from the undersigned, on the evening of the 7th June ult., Nancy Jane Sneath. She is about nine years old, and was bound to me until eighteen. She is supposed to be at Jas. M. Hollers', in Hollidaysburg. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account.

N. K. COVERT.

Springfield twp., Hunt. co., Pa., July 20, 1859–3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES C. ASH,
July 13, 1859. *Administrator.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN HUNTINGDON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property now occupied by himself, known as the BROAD TOP HOUSE, immediately opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail *Road Depot.* If not sold at private sale before Tuesday 9th of August, it will be on that day offered at public sale.

ANDREW MOEBUS.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

EXECUTORS SALE.—

REAL ESTATE OF JOHN MCAHAN, DEC'D.

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd, will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

1. A FARM in Woodcock Valley, Walker township, Huntingdon county, now in tenure of Simon Coulter, about one mile north of McConnellstown, composed of several surveys, containing about 260 acres of good limestone land—about 150 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation, with a log house and log barn thereon erected. There is a fine spring on this property, and running water through the meadow land.

2. A FARM now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing altogether, about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

3. A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, at the head of Kishacoquillas Valley, containing 92 acres and 96 perches, formerly the property of James Ross, dec'd. This tract is finely timbered with oak, pine, &c. A few acres of meadow land cleared, and a dwelling house thereon erected.

4. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 138 acres, known as the Wiley tract. This is also heavily timbered.

5. A tract of land on Mill Creek, near Lane's mill surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Austin, containing 404 acres and 81 perches.

6. A tract of land lying on the waters of Mill Creek, Brady township, adjoining lands of James Lane, Dickson Hall and others, surveyed on a warrant to Samuel Ayres, containing 435 acres and 85 perches.

7. A tract of timber land situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to George Cutwait, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Grafius, William S. Lincoln and others.

8. A tract of land on the Penna. Railroad, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, known as the Freedom Farm, containing about 100 acres, adjoining land of Joseph Dysart and others.

9. The balance of the survey in the name of Frederick Ashbaugh, supposed to be about 45 acres, lying back of the Huntingdon grave yard, adjoining lands of Daniel Africa, John Glazier, David Blair and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from delivery of possession, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
J. KINNEY MCCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.

WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 23rd day of April, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of August, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of *American Independence.*

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to several lots of ground in the town of Mount Union, with all the following buildings thereon;

1st. All his right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground in said town, and has thereon a brick store and dwelling house, two stories high, and other out buildings, and being No. 5 in plan of said town.

2d. Also—A lot of ground in said town, and has thereon a warehouse, and is No. — in plan of said town.

3d. Also—A lot of vacant ground used as a wharf, adjoins the warehouse on the west, and *is No. 6 in said town.*

4th. Also—A lot of ground, and No. 9 in plan of said town, and has thereon a one and a half story stone and frame house, and other out buildings.

5th. Also—Two lots of vacant ground and Nos. 12 and 15 in plan of said town, and lies between Water street and Pennsylvania Canal.

6th. Also—Two vacant lots fronting on Railroad avenue, running back to an alley, and is Nos. 13 and 16 in plan of said town. These lots are fenced.

7th. Also—A lot of ground in plan of said town, laid out by John Sharrer, and being a corner lot, and has thereon a two story frame house and other out buildings. No. — in plan that the said Sharrer laid out.

8th. Also—A lot of ground, being a corner lot, and has thereon a large frame Sumac mill and fixtures, &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Eby.

ALSO—All that certain two story frame messuage and tenement, situate in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, and in the town or village known as "Broad Top City," on the east side of Broad street in said Broad Top City, and fronting on said street twenty-six feet, and extending back in depth eighteen feet, and being on the western end of the lot numbered on the plan of said Broad Top City, No. 204, and adjoining lot of E. C. Knight on the south, and lot of the said Patrick Burns on the north. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Patrick Burns and John Burns.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the Borough of Birmingham, fronting 66 feet on Tyrone street and running back 55 feet, more or less, adjoining Mary Jordan, on the West and North, on the East by a lot in the name of Dr. Burdue, having thereon erected a two story plastered frame house, known as the Hall of the Sons of Temperance of the Borough of Birmingham. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Birmingham Division, No. 163, of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Pennsylvania.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the village of Newburg, Tod township, Huntingdon county, *fronting* the main street in said village, sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to land of Benjamin F. Baker, and adjoining on the east and west, by land of the said Baker, containing 1200 square feet of ground. Having thereon erected a one and a half story frame house, a one story frame shop, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clark.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon County, adjoining land of Cresswell and Brown on the North, Edward Nash and John Nash on the East, and land late the property of Robert Speer, deceased, on the South, containing one hundred and seventy acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of G. W. Speer.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground adjoining the Borough of Cassville, adjoining land of Brown and Cresswell on the south, Philip D. Stephens on the west, Joshua Greenland and others on the north and east, containing five acres and a half. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 14 October, 1794, in the name of William Harrison, containing four hundred acres and allowance, be the same more or less. Also—A tract of land situate in the said township and county, adjoining lands now or lately of Dougherty and Speer, other lands of the said Martin and others, surveyed in pursuance of two warrants in the name of John W. Edwards, the one thereof dated 14 May, 1842, and the other thereof dated 28 December, 1842, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Michael J. Martin, containing three hundred and ninety-three acres, with the allowance, be the same more or less.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above tract in the name of William Harrison, and others, known as Martin's Devor Improvement, containing 4 hundred and thirty-nine acres and thirty-one perches, be the same more or less.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. J. Martin.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one acre of ground situate in Graysville, Franklin township, and adjoining lands of the Presbyterian Church on the west, James Ewing on the east and south, and on the north-west by Washington Reynolds, having thereon a two story frame house, sixteen feet by twenty-eight, with a kitchen attached, and stable twenty-eight by thirty, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Jacobs.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about seventy-two acres, be the same more or less, about fifty of which is cleared, having thereon a two story log house and kitchen attached, twenty by twenty-four feet, a frame barn thirty-two by twenty feet, and blacksmith shop and other out buildings thereon, and adjoines lands of James Hutchison on the south, S. Hess on the north, and J. Flenner on the west, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Thompson.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, fifty acres of which is cleared, having thereon erected a log one and a half story house, a small log barn and other buildings; adjoining lands of Richard Madden on the east, A. Cutchall on the south, on the west, John Cutchall, and north, Jacob Lane and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Mills.

ALSO—The undivided half part of lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, in the recorded plan of the town of Coalmont, being vacant lots. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Evans.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the town of Coalmont, being No. 35 in plan of said town, and has thereon erected a two story frame house and stable, fronting on Evans street fifty feet, adjoining lot of Adam Keith, and a lot of Levi Evans, as the property of Aaron W. Evans and Levi Evans.

Also—Another lot of ground numbered thirty-eight in the plan of the aforesaid town, fronting on Evans street fifty feet, extending back one hundred and fifty feet to Schell street, having thereon erected a two story frame plank house, a store room and other out buildings thereon, with a kitchen attached, as the property of Levi Evans. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Aaron W. Evans and Levi Evans.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest of, in, and to all that tract of land now in the occupancy of Daniel Reed and William Bricker, adjoining lands of John Levingston, lands of William Foster's heirs, John P. Stewart, Robert Wilson and John Hall, according to the courses and distances of a survey of John F. Ramey, the 30th of October, 1856, containing, according to said survey, two hundred and seventy acres and allowance, being that part of the real estate of Wm. Foster, dec'd, allotted to the said defendant, in the division of his father's estate, and by the Assignees of the said David Foster, conveyed to the said Daniel Reed and William Bricker, by deed bearing date the 1st day of December, 1856, having thereon a saw mill and two houses and frame barn, and other necessary thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David H. Foster.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to three hundred acres of coal land, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoup's Run; about twenty acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to nine acres of coal land, be the same more or less, situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of David Blair on the east, and L. T. Watson on the west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael J. Martin.

☞ Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, to wit:

1. Final account of John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Mary Ann Newell, (now in her majority,) formerly a minor child of Andrew Newell, dec'd.

2. Thomas A. Smelker, Guardian of George Bowman, a minor son of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, deceased.

3. Hiram Williamson, Administrator of the estate of George Smith, late of West township, deceased.

4. Joseph Hegie and William Doyle, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Abraham Hegie, late of Tell township, deceased.

5. John Jones and Jacob G. Jones, Executors of the last Will, &c., of James Jones, late of Tell township, dec'd.

6. John Owens, Esq. and Robert Henderson, Executors, &c., of the last Will, &c., of John Henderson, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

7. Isaac Lininger, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John G. Mosser, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

8. Wm. S. Lyons, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of the Rev. Thomas Askins, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.

9. Wm. S. Lyons, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of George Askins, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.

10. John Mattern, surviving Executor of the last Will, &c., of George Mattern, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

11. George Robertson and Thompson Stains, Executors of the last Will of George Robertson, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

12. James Stewart and Samuel Mitchell, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Wm. D. Black, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

13. John Snyder, Executor of the last Will, &c., of David Snyder, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

14. Supplemental account of Henry Brewster, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Dawson C. Spawley, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

15. Hon. Benj. F. Patton and J. T. Mathias, Esq., Administrators of the estate of Dr. David Diller, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

16. David Welch, Administrator of the estate of Mary and Susannah Walker, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

17. James Cree and Jonathan Cree, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Cree, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

18. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of George Buchanan, dec'd.

19. John Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Samuel Kerr, late of Penn township, dec'd.

20. Final account of Nicholas Cresswell, Guardian of Louis G. Stewart, who was a minor child of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, deceased, now in his majority.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

NOTICE.—The creditors of Jonathan Leslie, and all others interested, will take notice that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for the appointment of a suitable person to act as the Trustee or Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, in the place of James M. Bell, who was discharged by the Court, and James Entrekin and Thomas Jackson, the remaining Trustees or Assignees who both died since the discharge of J. M. Bell; and that the said Court has ordered this notice to be published four weeks before the first day of next Term, viz: Second Monday of August next, when said application will be considered.

D. CALDWELL,
Huntingdon, July 6, 1859. Prothonotary.

☞ *Democratic Standard*, Hollidaysburg, Blair county and *Democrat*, Lewistown, Mifflin county, each publish four times and send bill to this office.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
(*Estate of James Livingston, deceased.*)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, 30th of July next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, late of James Livingston, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the north by lands of John Horning; on the east by lands of Jacob C. Miller; on the south by lands of Gilbert Cheny; and on the west by lands of Joshua Green and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the village of Saulsburg, in said county, fronting on the north side of the main street or public road, sixty feet, and extending back in depth, two hundred feet, having thereon erected a two-story house, stable, &c.

ALSO—A tract of unseated land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Thomas Kyler; Thomas ——, Alexander Carmon and others; containing twenty-eight acres and allowance, more or less: being the same tract of land purchased by said deceased from William Robb, by deed recorded at Huntingdon, in Record Book G., No. 2, page one hundred and twenty-seven, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

HANNAH LIVINGSTON,
Administratrix,
GEORGE JACKSON,
June 29, 1859. *Administrator.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARSHALL'S PAT

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Correspondence.

Names that Live.

MR. EDITOR:—Man not only desires the good opinion of others with reference to the present, but Nature has planted a principle within him, that causes him to wish to be remembered, when dust shall have returned to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it.—With the hope of realizing this desire, we find him engaging in pursuits, braving untold dangers, and sacrificing every present luxury that affluence and ease can afford, that he may, in the record of deeds of unwonted daring, enshrine his name, to be remembered and revered until time shall cease to beat her noiseless waves against the shores of eternity. At the bidding of this impulsive desire, monumental piles rise in towering grandeur to mark the resting-place of the illustrious dead. By it names have been carved deep in Fame's fair temple. Yet how few of earth's millions are there whose names have not been forever obliterated by the erasing finger of time! If we go to the ancient Orient, where its vast plains are dotted with the massive structures of art, that have withstood the destroying influences of centuries, and as we with feelings, which the majestic grandeur of of their gigantic proportions are wont to produce, seek an acquaintance with the history of their founders, what is the lesson they teach? Nature is mute, history fails to supply the desired information, and what was once the pride of power and hope of immortal fame to its founder, now contemptuously mocks the weakness and derides the folly of human ambition. Devotees at the shrine of honor, have in many instances succeeded in insinuating themselves into positions of distinction. By a glittering display of genius, they have obtained a momentary fame from their enthusiastic dependents, but they have sunk into unremembered nothingness, and the mists and clouds of their own evanescent fame have become their winding-sheet. Encomiums have been unsparingly lavished upon the victor. The monarch's crown has decked the brow of honor obtained by the sacrifice of the life-blood of devoted veterans. Gaudy triumph's have been graced by the spoils of desolated kingdoms; but how many of the vast numbers who have thirsted for glory amid scenes of carnage, have obtained the goal! The great majority have not left even the wreck of a name as a memorial. Of those who have stood highest on the records of renown, and whose names have been enrolled upon the immortal scroll, only a part of their works have survived. But these remnants are enough to delight, to impress, to instruct. Although in certain instances, misguided effort may have cast reproach or even fixed an eternal stigma upon the otherwise laudable character, there are those evident manifestations of design and resolution in every action which challenge the admiration of the beholder. Earnestness has been the talisman of their success. By it they won the confidence of their own generation, a confidence which gives influence, an influence in which is power to revolutionize the world of mind and political institutions. Whether we contemplate the character of the world's conqueror at whose iron will kingdoms and crowns are disposed of, or of him

> "Whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will the fierce Democracy,
> Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece
> To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne,"

in whatever respects they may be dissimilar, in *one* thing they are the same—their history bears the unmistakable impress of *earnestness*. To attain an imperishable name is no work of proxy. The very page that bears such a name is emblazoned with the record of actions which have in some way effected the condition, not merely of some particular locality, but of the entire world. Many have by their own personal endeavors so identified their memories with the history of the world, that to erase their individual history, the annals of their age would be lost in the silence of an eternal slumber. Their memories have become constituent parts of the world's history. Time, in her relentless march, may strive to tear away the trophies of life's battle, but her ruthless hand possesses no power to erase their memory. The means employed by those who have sought to place their names "above mortality," have been various. Perhaps it is most commonly sought in military achievements. Far back in the history of the world, when rivalry for power was the prevailing passion of the nations, when furious warfare was ever waging between jealous rivals, the art of war was the study of all who aspired to positions of rank. Then it was that every power and energy was called forth, and he who came off victor in one instance, was the more eager to further his conquests, until unlimited power has been usurped, and the world tremblingly acknowledges the usurper her conqueror, and time tenders a wreath of immortal fame to adorn his memory.—Classical literature is replete with the glory of the victor, and modern history points to her mighty conqueror. "Yet the laurel of the conqueror grows only in the soil which is moistened with blood. It is stained with the tears of the widow, and thrives in the midst of desolation." Others to their age less known, have left a germ of influence that has spread with the lapse of time—a growing monument, one that shall glow with unsullied splendor when the sculptured granite shall have become a smouldering heap of ruins, and the ever-during brass an unsightly thing.

Whether with the few, vindicating and supporting the truth in opposition to prevailing error, or single-handed and alone, exposing unheeded wretchedness to the sunshine of public observation; from their beatific spirits have emanated those genial rays which have left a heavenly and perennial brilliancy on the pages of history, and shed around the cherished memory an undefined halo of glory. To such there is no noon-day brightness—no declining splendor—

> "The feeble character of Glory's hand
> Shall perish, like the tracks upon the sand;
> But not with these, expire the sacred flame
> Of Virtue, or the good man's awful name."

PETERSBURG, July 14, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.
TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.
He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.
Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.
Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.
☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!
Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.
It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Mauvets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.
A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,
Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.
His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.
GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!
JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.
This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.
1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.
2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from
20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY.
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL
Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!
ROBERT KING,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.
He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
J. W. DUTCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.
His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.
April 6, 1859.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, WATCHES
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture: or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.
A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

J. RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES,
Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.
Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.
495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.
These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.
As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following
TESTIMONIALS.
"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*
"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*
"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*
"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*
"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*
"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*
Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:
"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."
"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*
"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*
"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*
"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*
"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. C. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*
"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*
"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.*
"It used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson. Nashville, Tenn.*
"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler. Nashville, Tenn.*
"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Sewel, Nashville, Tenn.*
"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*
"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*
"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*
"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Setlz, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.
February 16, 1859.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!
A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at
S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

EVANS, WALSH & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

LIVERY STABLE.—
The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.
JAMES BRICKER.
P. McATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!
A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at
D. P. GWIN'S.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859,
For sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $22 50 PER QUARTER.
THE PRESENT FACULTY.
M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics.
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
GEO. W. LINTON,
Prof. of Vocal Music.
Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.
Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
Teacher of Fellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss D. L. STANLEY,
Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.
Mrs. Dr. DARWIN,
Teacher of English Branches.
Miss J. M. WALSH,
Teacher of Primary English.
The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and Students of all ages and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only $22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [je16-tf.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention